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Canada 1986

USER'S GUIDE
TO
1986 CENSUS DATA
ON AGE, SEX, AND MARITAL
STATUS

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**USER'S GUIDE
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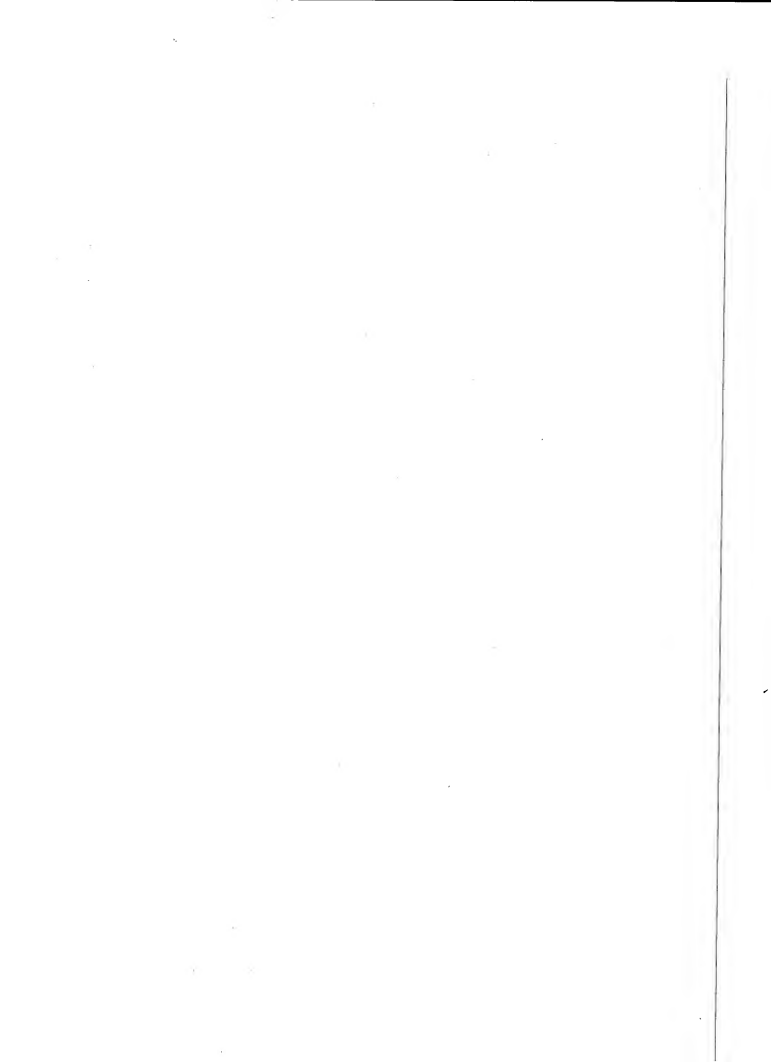
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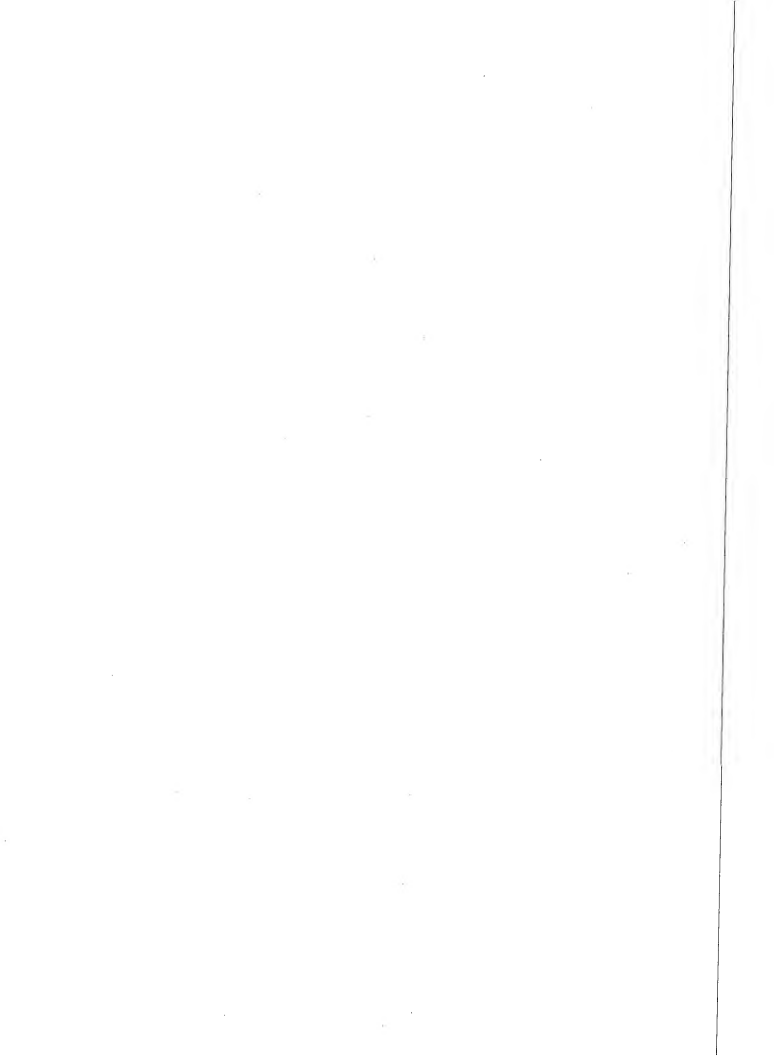
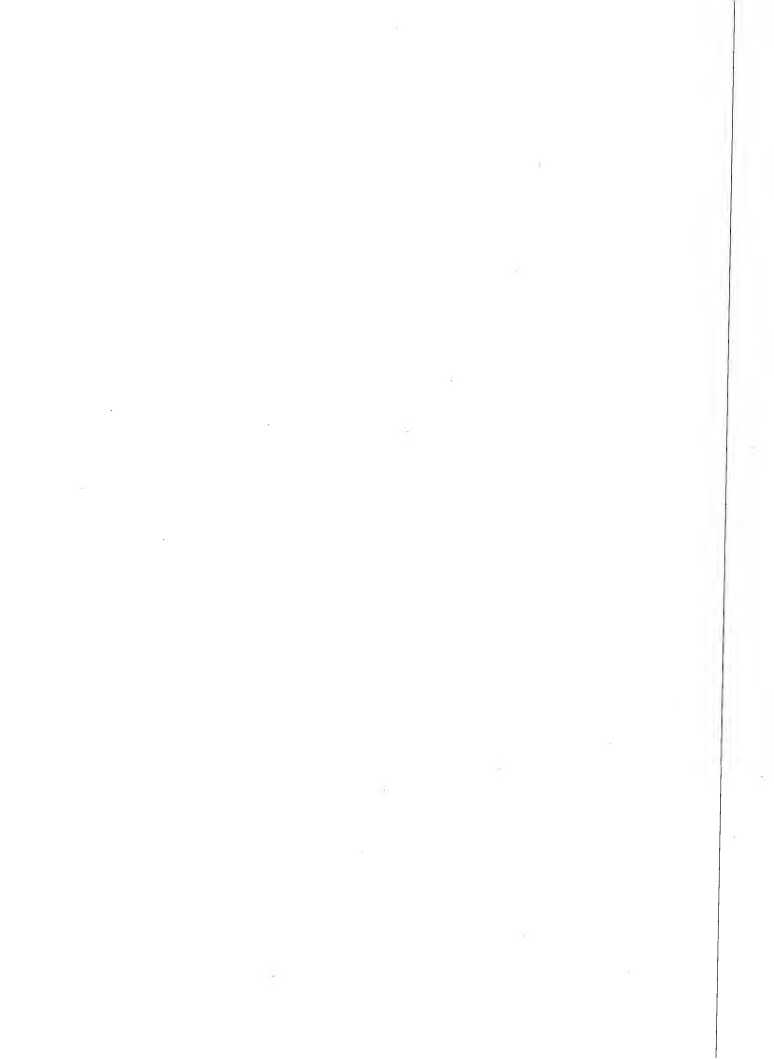


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1. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to provide information to users of 1986 Census data on **Age, Sex and Marital Status**. Aspects covered include definitions of the concepts, data collection, assimilation, edit and imputation of missing or inaccurate data, historical comparability and data quality. Also included are discussions of issues specific to the variables under consideration, such as undercoverage and the prevalence of common-law unions. Finally, the results of certain investigations with regard to these variables are presented.

1.1 DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

In contrast to certain census variables, age, sex and marital status pose few problems of interpretation.¹

Age (Date of Birth)

For census purposes, reported age is the respondent's age at the time of enumeration, or more specifically, the respondent's age at the last birthday preceding the census. While this definition may lead to some confusion, the formulation of the age question is quite straightforward.

Sex

The definition of sex is relatively simple. It refers to the respondent's gender - specifically, whether the subject is a man or a woman. As with age, this definition is the same as for all previous censuses.

1. See Appendix B for definitions of mnemonics and process names used in this manuscript.

Marital Status

Marital status refers to a person's conjugal status. Even though the definition is the same as in previous censuses, it is useful to clarify the "content" of this variable.

Now married: A person whose spouse is alive, unless the couple is separated or divorced. **Persons in a common-law union are considered to be now married.**

Separated: A person who has been deserted by his or her spouse, or who has parted from his or her spouse, legally or otherwise, because s/he no longer wishes to live with that person. The couple has not, however, obtained a divorce.

Divorced: A person who has obtained a divorce from a legal marriage and who has not remarried.

Widowed: A person whose spouse, to whom s/he was legally married at the time of the spouse's death, has died and who has not remarried.

Single (never married): A person who has never married, or a person whose marriage has been annulled. **All persons under 15 years of age are considered to be single.**

Even though this information applies to previous censuses, the instructions given to respondents differed from one census to another. Thus, while the principles remained the same between 1981 and 1986, the data on marital status from these two censuses are not entirely comparable in the form in which they were collected. Data from the Retrieval Base, however, are **exactly comparable** between censuses. This issue is addressed more fully in the appropriate sections below.

2. DATA COLLECTION, ASSIMILATION AND IMPUTATION PROCESS

2.1 Data Collection

Target population

For age, sex and marital status, all households in the population of Canada comprise the target, since these questions are included in both the short (2A) and the long (2B) census

questionnaires. Respondents must, however, meet at least one of the following eligibility criteria. They must be one of a:

- Canadian citizen or landed immigrant on census day;
- Canadian citizen or landed immigrant who is outside Canada on census day, but who has a usual residence in Canada;
- Canadian citizen residing abroad, as in the diplomatic or military corps.

Enumeration method

As in 1981, both self-enumeration and the canvasser method were used. Self-enumeration, a procedure introduced in 1971, was used for over 98 percent of Canadian households in 1986. Canvasser enumeration was used primarily in remote regions.

Of questionnaires distributed under the self-enumeration method, those distributed in urban areas (areas with populations of 10,000 and over) were return-mailed by the respondent. Elsewhere, the enumerator collected the questionnaires in person.

Such an enumeration process entails various procedural stages undertaken by census enumerators and regional coordinators. These stages include document preparation, follow-up, and an initial data quality edit. This edit is carried out primarily by regional coordinators.

For age, sex and marital status, the first quality edit operation was to verify that responses were given for every enumerated person for each of the three variables. In the case of non-response, the census enumerator attempted to contact the respondent in question in an effort to obtain the missing information. At this stage, local enumerators are not required to assess the relevance or consistency of the responses on the questionnaires.

It should be noted that, even though the type of questionnaire varied by type of dwelling (private versus collective), such differences had no effect on the variables. This can be accounted for by the fact that the content as regards age, sex and marital status is in the

same format in all questionnaires.

Questionnaire and instructions

Question 3 - Age

As in 1981, respondents were asked to give their date of birth by entering the day, month and year in the spaces provided. If their exact date of birth was not known, respondents were asked to give as close an approximation as possible. From these data, each respondent's age in years was calculated. In 1976, respondents were asked to give the appropriate interval for their birth month (January to May, June to December). This question allowed the definition of age in years or age at last birthday to be maintained.

Question 4 - Sex

Respondents were asked to check the appropriate box to indicate their sex. Since the question was simple, no other specific instructions were given. This approach corresponds exactly to that of the 1981 Census.

Question 5 - Marital Status

The possible range of answers for this question is the same as for 1981, and covers the same definitions. While neither the question nor the instructions caused problems for respondents who had a "regular" marital status, respondents living in common-law unions encountered questions and instructions which were both harder to interpret, and which were not the same as in the 1981 Census.

In 1981, the instructions to respondents followed the definition and content of the "marital status" variable. Respondents living in a common-law union were asked to check the "now married" box. It must be acknowledged, however, that this procedure tended to confuse legal marriage with common-law status. Moreover, a currently-cohabiting, separated or divorced person met both the common-law criterion (in other words, "now

married") and either the "separated" or the "divorced" criterion. The order in which instructions were given may also have led to confusion.

In 1986, persons living in a common-law situation were asked to check one of the other boxes: "separated", "divorced", "widowed" or "single (never married)". Even though some respondents living in common-law unions erroneously checked the "now married" category (Peters, 1987), this method largely relieved the ambiguity which occurred in 1981. On the other hand, and most importantly, following such a procedure does not yield a true reflection of the respondent's marital status at the time of the census. Instructing common-law respondents to answer in this fashion had the effect of masking an important fact about the conjugal status of the population. A segment of respondents - those who live in common-law unions - who identified themselves as living "alone" ("separated", "divorced", "widowed" or "single") were, in reality, living in couples.

While the question on marital status does not allow for the differentiation of those living common-law from among all those with a "now-married" designation, it is still possible to obtain information about this population by means of the census question dealing with the respondent's **Relationship to Person 1**. The breakdown of acceptable responses specifically mentions **common-law partner** as a possible relationship. This question was primarily used to assess and define the makeup of households and families. The interested reader is referred to the various user's guides for Households and Families variables for a more complete treatment of the subject matter in those areas.

2.2 Regional Office Processing

Data capture, preliminary processing

After the census enumerators complete the first edit, a quantitative and qualitative edit is carried out by the regional coordinators to eliminate as many cases of non-response as possible, and to facilitate data capture. These are essentially technical operations, and have no significant impact on the age, sex and marital status variables.

The instructions given to regional coordinators in 1986 were the same as the 1981 instructions, except for the situation in which a respondent reported their marital status as **common law** with a write-in response. In contrast to the 1981 situation, in which the enumerator was instructed to code "now married", in 1986, the **"now married" code was not entered.**

Subsequent processing stages were carried out at head office. The first operation consisted of data capture by operators. Although certain restrictions as to the methodology by type of population enumerated (population living outside Canada and institutional population) were in effect, they had no significant impact on the overall results of data capture: the inevitable error resulting from data capture represents a negligible bias on the whole.

All captured data are subsequently loaded and made consistent with the codes corresponding to the possible responses for each of the variables. The codes BLANK and INVALID are also introduced in order to represent cases of non-response or inconsistency, respectively. Before proceeding to a discussion of the Edit and Imputation process, it is important to consider certain prior operations in the DERIVE programme pertaining to family relationships. These operations have repercussions for the variables considered here.

An examination of the REORDER 1, 2 and 4 operations is presented here, since they relate directly or indirectly to age and marital status, and are commonly-used operations. Such operations on data referring to family relationships are necessary in order to reduce to a minimum the range of types of households and families.

Accordingly, the identification of Person 1 must come as close as possible to the "usual" configuration of families and households. As such, certain restrictions apply to the choice of that person (see Figure 2).

While age and marital status were not often affected by the REORDER 1 process, which seeks to properly designate Person 1, and by REORDER 2, which seeks to correctly identify other people's familial relationship to Person 1, the examples below illustrate certain problems that are encountered in carrying out these operations:

EXAMPLE 1

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1935	Married
Person 2	Spouse	F	1936	Married
Person 3	Father	M	1954	Single

Strictly speaking, this first example does not fall within the scope of the present study, but it shows an error commonly made in respondents' answers. The error is one of direction in the relationship. In this example, Person 3 should be identified as Person 1's son, but the relationship is specified in the wrong direction: the relationship of Person 3 is erroneously reported in terms of Person 1. In this case, the REORDER 2 operation changes the relationship of person 3, who correctly becomes the "son" of Person 1.

EXAMPLE 2

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1956	Single
Person 2	Father	M	1931	Married
Person 3	Mother	F	1933	Married

This second example illustrates an incorrect choice of Person 1. The REORDER 1 operation redesignates the father (originally person 2) as Person 1. The mother becomes person 2 and the spouse of person 1, while the original Person 1 becomes Person 3, with the relationship "son".

EXAMPLE 3

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	F	1920	Single
Person 2	Daughter	F	1898	Widowed

The third example combines the recording errors illustrated in the first two examples. An incorrect Person 1 was chosen, and the family relationship of Person 2 to Person 1 was incorrectly specified - the second person is actually the first person's mother. This family configuration, however, appears entirely correct to REORDER 1, and consequently the persons are not inverted. Moreover, the algorithm of REORDER 2 did not provide for the "son-daughter" relationship to be wrongly specified and, like REORDER 1, it made no changes (see Appendix 1). Thus, this questionnaire remains unchanged before imputation.

This anomaly has the effect of inappropriately "ageing" Person 1. In the present example, the census questionnaire would be rejected during edit, since the dates of birth of Persons 1 and 2 are inconsistent. Two imputation possibilities, each requiring only one change, are then considered. One option is to change the relationship of Person 2, which in the present case would be the appropriate correction. It would also be consistent, however, to change the birth date of Person 1 by imputing to her a birth year at least 15 years prior to the birth date of Person 2, thus maintaining the generation gap determined by the census.

Given that both these options translate into a single change, half of such cases will result in the "ageing" of Person 1. In this case, imputing another year of birth to Person 1 creates a centenarian.

The 1986 Census reports that 2,715 centenarians were living in the country. In

comparison to the situation observed in the United States, the numbers in this cohort seem to be nearly twice the anticipated number. The fact that the elderly tend to live in collective dwellings, for whom a date of birth is often given at random by administrative staff charged with providing census data for residents, could account for part of this suspected overcount. At the same time, household composition and the imputation rules for "family" relationship (REORDER operation) suggest that additional centenarians may have been "created". Thus, the overcount created by an erroneous initial recording of date of birth may be aggravated by the addition of other centenarians due to the Edit and Imputation system. The imputation rules for age also swell the ranks of centenarians (see Table 2.1).

The REORDER 4 operation imputes the value "married" to persons whose family relationship was recorded as "living common-law".

EXAMPLE 4

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1960	Single
Person 2	Common-law spouse	F	1962	Divorced

In this example, REORDER 1, 2 and 3 would find nothing inappropriate, but REORDER 4 would modify the marital status of the two people in the household, and assign to them the value "married".

As mentioned above, this operation cancels the effect of the different instructions given to respondents for the 1981 and 1986 Censuses. In addition, it is here that the variable enabling a count of the number of persons living common-law is created. Other DERIVE operations prior to REORDER 4, however, may affect the count of persons living

common-law.

EXAMPLE 5

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1946	Single
Person 2	Father	M	1926	Separated
Person 3	Mother	F	1926	Divorced

This example shows a couple living common-law, who have a son living with them. The husband was separated and the wife was divorced before this common-law union. This example represents a case where an inappropriate choice was made for Person 1. Consequently, the REORDER 1 operation changes the order of the persons as follows:

EXAMPLE 6

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1926	Separated
Person 2	Spouse	F	1926	Divorced
Person 3	Son	M	1946	Single

It should be noted that the REORDER 1 operation imputed the value "spouse" to the female common-law partner, who then becomes Person 2. Because REORDER 4 - which deals with marital status - comes last in the algorithm of these operations, it will correct the marital status of the first two persons by assigning the value "married" to them. This operation confirms the comparability and rigour observed in 1981 and 1986 for marital status, but has the effect of eradicating any trace of a common-law relationship. Although this type of household presently represents an almost negligible proportion of Canadian households, the recent growth in the number of common-law unions may require measurement of this phenomenon more rigorously.

These operations, which precede edit and imputation, do not in any way affect the "sex" and "age" variables, but they do change the breakdown of respondents by marital status. In fact, REORDER 4 redistributes the marital status of nearly 4% of respondents (see Table 2.2). Nearly one million original responses are recoded and assigned to the category "now married". In absolute terms, the categories "single" and "divorced" are strongly affected. A substantial relative decrease in separated persons should also be noted. The combination of family relationship and marital status allows nearly half the cases originally judged invalid to be resolved.

The effects of this manipulation differ, however, from one region of Canada to another. This reflects the unusual prevalence of common-law unions in Quebec, where over 5 percent (see Table 2.3) of marital status responses were amended when they were "confronted" with family relationship in this way. It should be made clear, however, that these marital transfers represent only part of the population living common-law. Respondents who replied "common-law spouse" to Question 2 and "now married" to Question 5 were not reclassified, even if they failed to follow the instructions in the guide.

Finally, we should note that this stage allows several cases of invalid response as regards marital status to be rationalized. In fact, half of the cases are resolved and assigned to the category "now married".

Edit and Imputation

Editing the results observed and/or captured is one of the most important steps toward the development and ultimate dissemination of 1986 Census data. This stage in Census operations enables a judgment to be made as to the consistency of the responses supplied by those enumerated and, if necessary, to reject all invalid responses or those that are incompatible with responses given for other variables. It should be noted, however, that an operator's first concern is to retain as many as possible of the original responses. The imputation process is equally important, since it necessarily follows when

a response is rejected during edit.

The edit and imputation rules for the 1986 Census are the same as those for the 1981 Census. There are nineteen edit rules. Some apply only to single responses and respondents, while others compare the responses of two different members of the household (see Appendix A, **Edit Rules and Auxiliary Constraints**). Imputation is effected by choosing a donor record, taking into account certain geographic and auxiliary constraints.

In order to give a better idea of these edit and imputation rules, two examples are given below:

EXAMPLE 7

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1950	Married
Person 2	Spouse	F	1951	Married
Person 3	Son	M	-	Single
Person 4	Daughter	F	1975	Single

This example illustrates the fact that the edit process provides for the rejection of all questionnaires in which a response to any of the questions is missing. In the present case, this questionnaire would be rejected under the first edit rule. Imputation takes into account the respondent's geographic location, as well as the auxiliary constraints inherent in determining this missing value (see Appendix A).

Thus, a date of birth is assigned to Person 3 by substituting the value for data of birth found on an already edited donor record containing the same family, marital and sex characteristics from the same geographic area.

EXAMPLE 8

Household Member	Relationship to Person 1	Sex	Year of Birth	Marital Status
Person 1	-	M	1950	Married
Person 2	Spouse	F	1951	Married
Person 3	Son	M	1954	Single
Person 4	Daughter	F	1975	Single

In this example, the responses for Person 3 could be modified either by altering his year of birth, which conflicts with those of the first two people, or, keeping his age constant, by changing his relationship to Person 1 to "brother", "brother-in-law", and so forth. It should be noted, however, that the auxiliary constraints specific to these solutions, and geographic area, are taken into account in each case.

The impact of the process of editing and imputing missing or invalid data is relatively small in terms of the population of Canada as a whole. Little more than 1% of records are rejected during edit, and this is true of sex, age and marital status. It should be mentioned in regard to marital status that previous operations help to reduce inconsistency and blanks.

Cases of conflict make up a negligible proportion of files rejected during edit. While this observation applies broadly to all regions of Canada, it is noteworthy that the proportion of rejections is higher for Quebec than for the country as a whole for each of the variables identified and subsequently imputed (see Table 2.4).

The redistribution of numbers after imputation has little impact on the distribution of the total population of Canada by age, sex or marital status. It should be noted, however, that the editing and imputation of sex seems to favour the female sex, which is assigned twice as many new cases as it loses. For Canada as a whole, nearly 9,000 "originally

male" respondents are converted into females, while only a little over 4,000 persons are transferred in the opposite direction (see Table 2.5). Responses left blank account for a larger number of imputations; there does not seem to be significant sex differentiation as regards the imputation of blank cases.

As for the imputation of values for age, it seems that blank responses make up the highest proportion of cases subjected to imputation. Cases in which the decade, year or month of birth was left blank make up over 90 percent of imputation cases (see Tables 2.6, 2.7 and 2.8).

Little needs to be said about the breakdown of changes observed in decade and month of birth. As regards year of birth, however, there seems to be a systematic redistribution of the years corresponding to the sixth year of each decade. These cases make up over one third of the conflicts identified during edit rejection (see Table 2.6).

Marital status remains largely unchanged. We should note, however, that the "married" and "widowed" categories show gains from imputation originally undertaken to resolve conflicts. Because blank and invalid responses make up the bulk of cases subject to imputation, however, the categories "divorced" and "widowed" record the largest relative increases, even though this is still a very slight increase in terms of total Canadian respondents (see Table 2.9).

We should also point out that transfers between "single" and "married" persons account for over 60 percent of cases of conflict subject to imputation (see Table 2.10). Finally, as was observed in the edit stage, Quebec shows the highest percentages of change due to imputation for all categories of marital status if the category "Outside Canada" is excluded (see Table 2.11).

3. DATA QUALITY EVALUATION

3.1 Evaluation processing

This stage of census operations measures the quality of the data gathered and processed following the collection, capture, edit and imputation operations.

Two aspects of evaluation are covered in this section. First, tables that enable us to verify the quality of age, sex and marital status data are presented. As a general rule, judgment of the quality of these data is based on anticipated numbers from other sources or estimates. Second, undercoverage is addressed. Other types of error are not covered by this analysis.²

The first tables are designed to evaluate the quality of age data. First, the distribution of years of birth as reported and processed in the 1986 Census is analyzed (see Table 3.1).

Initially, the breakdown of cohorts seems to correspond fairly closely to the pattern of births observed in Canada over recent decades. The swelling of cohorts appearing at the end of the two World Wars corresponds closely to the increase in fertility and the definite recovery of births. This is especially true of the late 1940s, the time when the "baby boom" began. We should also add that this was a period of heavy immigration, which inevitably contributed to an increase in the number of births and ultimately the number of survivors.

The decline in fertility from the middle of the 1960s onward also appears clearly in the breakdown of the population by year of birth. Although this decline is sharper in Quebec than anywhere else in the country, this is nevertheless a general trend. A less significant decrease in the cohorts for the Western Canada region is no doubt the result of highly

2. See Norland and Ram (1980) for a description of other types of errors.

positive interprovincial migratory exchanges in this part of Canada.

The index calculated from the birth figures in Table 3.1 highlights the regularity of the numbers, as few values differ appreciably from 1,000. With few exceptions, the value of the indices ranges from 950 to 1,050, which means differences of less than 5 percent.

The index is calculated as follows:

$$1000 * 5 \left(\frac{\text{Birth Cohort in year}_i}{\sum \text{Birth Cohorts in years}_{i-2, i-1, i, i+1, i+2}} \right)$$

We should also note that mortality affects the distribution of births by year, and plays a more important role in regard to births in earlier periods, when mortality was higher. At the same time, the undercoverage observed for the 1986 Census had a certain impact on the number of persons born between the years 1950 and 1960, since they make up the young-adult population, and are most likely to be undercovered.

The evaluation of the enumerated population by year of birth has proved fairly satisfactory, and the same can be said of the distribution by month of birth (see Table 3.2). All the elements of this distribution occur within an acceptable range based on births registered with vital statistics. This observation is applicable for Canada as a whole for every month, as well as for the periods preceding and following Census Day.

At the regional level, Newfoundland and the Northwest Territories show a distribution slightly outside the range suggested by vital statistics records. Because these populations are small, however, we can consider the month of birth data for Canada as a whole to be satisfactory (see Table 3.3).

As for the evaluation of sex data, a comparison is made with certain intercensal demographic estimates. As Table 3.4 demonstrates, all the 1986 Census data fall within the range suggested by estimates and previous censuses. The one exception is the 20-

24 age group -- the age group most susceptible to undercoverage. Moreover, the results suggest a specific undercoverage of males. As it is generally recognized that men are more mobile than women, these results are hardly surprising since mobility is an important factor among young adults. As for the general sex ratio by age, the numbers follow the trend suggested by external sources. Consequently, the results are quite acceptable.

The exception noted for the 20-24 age group at the national level has repercussions for results at the provincial level (see Table 3.5). In some provinces (Nova Scotia, Quebec and Alberta), the 25-29 age group also forms an exception. In the particular case of Alberta, the extent of, and uncertainty surrounding, interprovincial migratory movements no doubt contributed to the difference between the estimates and the census results. In this regard, it is not at all clear that the census represents the sole source of error. Intercensal estimates may well be subject to the same sources of error as those which are hypothesized for the census. In addition, the cases of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are difficult to analyze because of the small numbers involved.

The longitudinal comparison of the evolution of marital status is based on the 1986 and earlier censuses. The objective is to evaluate fluctuations by cohorts for certain age groups, by sex and marital status. For example, single males age 15 to 19 in 1981 decreased by 23 percent in comparison to the 1986 Census (see Table 3.6, Part I). It should be noted that, at the time of the 1986 Census, these single males were 5 years older, and were thus aged between 20 and 24 years. Results indicate that the single state seems to be growing in popularity, since the relative decrease in the number of single persons was less pronounced in the two previous five-year periods. This observation applies to all young-adult age groups. It should be noted that, for single persons, all cohorts show a decrease in numbers, since the loss of single status is irreversible. In general, the results attest to the high quality of census data.

The same observation also applies to married persons. With the exception of the value

for the 20-24 age group, which reflect overcoverage of married persons in 1971, the data seem acceptable. They bear witness to the evolution of nuptiality: a marked decline in the number of marriages on the one hand, and an increase in the number of divorces. Both phenomena suggest that the observed decline in the number of married persons is real rather than artifactual. (see Table 3.6, Part II).

Data for the widowed population are most important for the older age groups. In contrast to single status, the numbers of widows and widowers almost certainly increase because more people become widowed than leave widowhood (by remarrying or living common-law). In this context, the 1986 Census does not yield any suspicious negative value such as those that have appeared in earlier censuses (Table 3.6, Part III).

The data for the divorced population are better in 1986 than some of the results obtained in the 1976 and 1981 censuses (see Table 3.6, Part IV). Furthermore, they testify to the high incidence of divorce among people in their twenties. The decreases in the g\$wth rates of the divorced population among older age groups can be explained both by the decrease in the number of divorces at these ages, as well as by the increase in the numbers among them that are already divorced.

3.2 Estimate of underenumeration

Since it is virtually impossible to guarantee the inclusion of every person in Canada in the census, the Reverse Record Check (RRC) is used in order to estimate the extent of undercoverage in the population as measured against the expected number based on other sources of data, including intercensal demographic estimates and various administrative data sources.

The RRC is based on a national sample taken from four population groups: those enumerated in the previous census; persons born in the immediately prior intercensal period; immigrants to Canada during the prior intercensal period; and persons found to

have not been enumerated in the previous census. By verifying whether persons in this sample have been enumerated in the current census, undercoverage rates are established according to several variables.

The 1986 Census RRC consisted of a total sample size of 36,378 persons, distributed according to source as below:

Table 3.7 Reverse Record Check - 1986 Breakdowns

Source	Number
Enumerated in 1981	32,200
Intercensal Births	1,776
Intercensal Immigrants	1,341
Unenumerated in 1981	1,061
TOTAL	36,378

The sample has been stratified within each source in terms of criteria such as province of residence, year of birth or, among immigrants, year of arrival in Canada. Subsequently, each sample unit is verified in terms of the following criteria: enumerated in 1986; unenumerated in 1986; died before June 3, 1986, and; emmigrated before June 3, 1986. It is necessary to emphasize, however, that in the absence of consistent and reliable information on emigration, the verification of the last category is made only where it can be ascertained with certainty that the person in question had, in fact, emigrated. The results of this operation are shown in Table 3.8.

From these results, an adjustment is made which takes into account the distribution of persons not counted, as well as the observed demographic structure. This step allows the calculation of an estimate of the number of persons missed (M). When M is known, the underenumeration rate (R) can be calculated with the following formula:

$$R = \frac{M - E2 - E3 - E4}{C - M}$$

where : C = enumerated in their usual residence in 1986.
 E2 = estimate of unenumerated temporary residents in their usual residence.
 E3 = estimate of persons living in a vacant apartment as classified by an agent.
 E4 = estimate of Indians living on partly-enumerated reserves.
 (E2 and E3 are derived from data in the previous census)

In 1986, the estimated underenumeration rate for Canada as a whole was 3.37 per 1000 (see Table 3.9). Underenumeration does, however, vary by age group.

In this regard, the age groups that have shown higher propensities to mobility are also those with higher underenumeration rates. The 15 to 34 age group have the highest underenumeration rates in the population, and contribute almost 60 percent (59.6) of the total underenumeration.

The pattern of underenumeration by age is virtually the same for both sexes, but the rate is higher for males than for females, with rates of 3.89 and 2.86, respectively (see Table 3.9).

At the provincial level, Ontario and British Columbia have higher than average undercoverage rates (see Table 3.9). The same holds true in terms of sex and age groups, with certain exceptions. First, it seems that undercoverage by age in the Atlantic provinces reaches its peak in the 20-34 age group, while elsewhere in Canada underenumeration is significant beginning at 15 years of age. Second, the undercoverage rate of those aged 20-34 is especially high in Quebec where, in relative terms, they exceed those of Ontario.

It is important also to underline the increase in underenumeration in the 1986 Census as

compared to 1981. The increase is also reflected in the data by sex and age group (see Table 3.10). All age groups in both sexes showed higher rates in 1986 in comparison with 1981 estimates.

In terms of marital status, single and divorced persons experience higher than average underenumeration rates (see Table 3.11). Furthermore, this observation was true for males and females alike. Among females, singles aged 15 years and over showed the highest rates. For males, however, the divorced population was the most likely to be undercounted.

The same observations hold true at the regional level. Nonetheless, certain provinces deviate from the general pattern. The most notable among these exceptions are formed by the divorced populations in British Columbia, the Atlantic provinces and Ontario (see Table 3.11).

Finally, a temporal comparison of undercoverage rates from 1981 to 1986 shows comparable increases regardless of marital status. All categories showed higher underenumeration rates in 1986 than in 1981 (see Table 3.12).

It is noteworthy that the extent of undercoverage may change when the joint distribution of variables with higher rates of undercount is considered. Though underenumeration rates are low in general, the data for certain populations should be treated with caution. Specifically, the young immigrant population of large built-up areas such as Vancouver, Toronto or Montreal and, finally, the divorced populations in these same areas, are of particular concern.

3.3 Results

Below is a rough profile of the Canadian population as of the 1986 Census as regards the characteristics of age, sex and marital status.

Like those of most Western countries, Canada's population is progressively ageing. The proportion of people over 65 years of age rose from 8 percent in 1971 to over 10 percent in 1986 (see Table 3.13). In particular, the number of persons aged 85 and over rose considerably over these 15 years (from 137,000 to 228,000). This demographic ageing is characteristic of all regions of the country, although it is less pronounced in Quebec (9.96 percent in 1986, see Table 3.14). The difference between the proportion of elderly persons in Quebec and that in the other provinces has tended, however, to decrease in recent years. The decrease in the youngest age groups (age under 15) and the spectacular increase in the young adult population (age 15 to 44) highlights clearly the evolution of Canadian demography, characterized by a significant drop in fertility following the "baby boom".

Since the 1976 Census, women rather than men have made up the majority of the population of Canada. Although they are in a minority until the middle of their lives, their greater longevity enables them to maintain rather impressive numbers in higher age groups (see Table 3.15). The exception to this general trend, which appears in the 25-34 age group, highlights the consequences of undercoverage, which is higher at these ages, especially for men.

In terms of marital status, the spectacular growth in the number of divorces is undoubtedly the most notable phenomenon. From 1971 to 1986, the number of divorced persons increased fourfold across the country, from 175,000 to 690,000 (see Table 3.16). The increase in life expectancy and the associated increase in the older population due to demographic ageing have had an almost negligible impact on the number of widowed persons, which rose above the one million mark in 1986. The inequality in the numbers of married men and women is partly due to sex differences in immigration. Family reunification, which is a component of Canadian immigration policy, contributes to balancing the number of married persons. The large proportion of divorced persons among young adults, and the tendency of women to marry earlier than men, are the principal characteristics that emerge from the marital status of Canadians by age.

Finally, the growing number of common-law unions has lead to the drafting of a brief study on the development of this type of marital relationship.³

3.4 Conclusion

First, there has been a substantial increase in the number of common-law unions. From 218,000 in 1976, the date at which an attempt was made to estimate the occurrence of this phenomenon as accurately as possible, common-law unions rose to 487,000 in 1986 (see Table 3.17). Second, there are notably ore common-law unions in Quebec than in any other region of Canada (see Table 3.17). Finally, the incidence of this type of union seems to be fairly high in all age groups, although it is distinctly more prominent among young adults. Note, however, the decrease in the youngest age groups observed from 1981 to 1986 (see Table 3.18).

3. For further information, see Peters, 1987.

Appendix A

Edit Rules and Auxiliary Constraints

A) Within-person Edit Rules

Edit failure occurs if:

- 1) Any of the pertinent variables (SEX, DECDB, YEARB, MTHB2 or MARST) is BLANK.
- 2) Any of the pertinent variables (as above) is INVALID (i.e., has acquired a value not specified in the dictionary).
- 3) A person coded as SPOUSE (or Common-law Partner) is also reported as being "not now married".
- 4) A person whose MARST is reported as NEVER MARRIED (SINGLE) is also coded as FATHER, MOTHER, FATHER-IN-LAW, MOTHER-IN-LAW, SON-IN-LAW or DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.
- 5) A person reported as having been born after June 2nd, 1971 (i.e., as being younger than 15 years of age) is also reported as having a relationship to Person 1 which implies being an adult (e.g., mother-in-law).
- 6) A person reported as having been born after June 2nd, 1971 is also reported as being ever married.
- 7) Person 1 is reported as having been born after June 2nd, 1971.
- 8) A person is reported as having been born after June 2nd, 1986.
- 9) A person reported as being a father or mother (or as father-in-law or mother-in-law) is reported as having been born after June 2nd, 1956 (i.e., as being younger than 30 years of age).

B) Between-person Edit Rules

Edit failure occurs if:

- 1) Person 1 and a person reported as being his/her spouse or common-law partner are both recorded as having the same sex.
- 2) Two persons are reported as father and mother (or father-in-law, mother-in-law) and as having the same sex.
- 3) Person 1 is reported as NOT NOW MARRIED, but another person is reported as his/her spouse or common-law partner.
- 4) Person 1 is reported as NEVER MARRIED (SINGLE) and another person is reported as a NEVER MARRIED brother-in-law or sister-in-law.
- 5) Two persons are reported as father and mother (or father-in-law, mother-in-law) and one or both are reported as NOT NOW MARRIED.
- 6) Person 1 is reported as NEVER MARRIED (SINGLE) and another person is reported as father, mother, father-in-law or mother-in-law.
- 7) The decade of birth reported for a son or a daughter, and likewise a grandson or granddaughter, is the same as (or precedes) the decade of birth reported for either Person 1 or the spouse of Person 1.
NOTE: This rule will require a class value to include son/daughter as well as grandson/granddaughter.
- 8) The decade of birth reported for a son or for a daughter precedes 188-, and for a grandson or granddaughter, precedes 189-.
- 9) The decade of birth reported for a father or mother is the same as, or later than, that reported for Person 1.
- 10) The decade of birth reported for a father- or mother-in-law is the same as, or later than, that reported for the spouse (or common-law partner) of Person 1.

C) Auxiliary Constraints (AC)

The following set of auxiliary constraints will be imposed in the imputation of sex, decade and year of birth, and marital status:

- 1) Impute a person's sex by matching on his/her relationship to Person 1, decade of birth and marital status.
- 2) Impute a person's marital status by matching on his/her relationship to Person 1, decade of birth, year of birth (last digit) and sex.
- 3) Impute decade of birth for the first person in the household by matching on his/her marital status and sex.
- 4) Impute decade of birth for a person other than the first person in the household by matching on his/her relationship to Person 1, marital status and sex.
- 5) Impute a person's year of birth (last digit) by matching on decade of birth, relationship to Person 1 and marital status.

Appendix B

Definitions and Concepts

BLANK: A code representing non-response to a given characteristic.

DERIVE: A series of programmes designed to address predetermined data anomalies, to derive data fields not directly captured from the questionnaire and to prepare the input data for subsequent processing operations.

INVALID: A code representing an unacceptable response to a given characteristic.

REGIONAL DATA BASE(S):

Separate data bases representing data from each of the following areas:

EAST: the provinces of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

QUE.: the province of Quebec.

ONT.: the province of Ontario.

WEST: the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, as well as the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

2C: all households enumerated outside Canada.

REORDER: The section of the DERIVE programmes specifically applied to the Relationship to Person 1 characteristic.

MARITAL STATUS:

Three stages of Marital Status processing are referred to in this report. Specifically:

REFMAR: marital status as captured from the questionnaire;

MARSTU: unedited marital status as output from the DERIVE process;

MARST: edited and imputed marital status as final output.

APPENDIX C - Figures

Figure 1 - Census Questions

Question 3 - Date of birth

3. DATE OF BIRTH
 Print day, month and year. Example:
 If you were born on the 10th of
 February, 1945, you would enter

Day

Year

*If exact date is not known,
 enter best estimate.*

Day

Month

Year

19 ☐ D

Question 4 - Sex

4. SEX

20 ☐ Male

21 ☐ Female

Question 5 - Marital status

5. MARITAL STATUS
 What is your marital
 status? (See Guide)

Mark one box only

22 ☐ Now married
 (excluding separated)

23 ☐ Separated

24 ☐ Divorced

25 ☐ Widowed

26 ☐ Never married
 (single)

Figure 2 - Questionnaire Instructions

Selecting Person 1:

- Person 1 must be an adult member of the household, of either sex;
- Person 1 must be at least 15 years of age

Who should be reported as Person 1?

Household Composition	Household Size (in persons)	Person 1
Husband and wife only, without children or other persons	2	Either the husband or the wife
Husband and wife with their unmarried child(ren), regardless of the child(ren)'s age	3+	Either the husband or the wife
One or more husband- wife families with other adults present (with or without children regardless of their age)	3+	any adult
Lone parent and unmarried child(ren) only	2+	The parent
Lone parent and unmarried child(ren) with other adults	3+	Any adult ¹
A person living alone	1	That person
Other configurations not identified above (i.e., a mother with a previously- married daughter)	2+	Any adult

1. Ideally, if the respondent adheres to the instructions regarding order of listing, the lone parent would be identified as person 1.

APPENDIX D - Tables

Table 2.1 Centenarians in Canada by Region and Sex, 1986

Part A: Before Imputation				
Region	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Atlantic	74	255	329	29.0
Quebec	114	289	403	39.4
Ontario	219	757	976	28.9
West	276	731	1,007	37.8
Total	683	2,032	2,715	33.6

Part B: After Imputation				
Region	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Atlantic	80	260	340	30.8
Quebec	125	310	435	40.3
Ontario	220	785	1,005	28.0
West	285	755	1,040	37.7
Total	710	2,110	2,820	33.6

Part C: Difference (A - B)				
Region	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Sex Ratio
Atlantic	6	5	11	120.0
Quebec	11	21	32	52.4
Ontario	1	28	29	3.6
West	9	24	33	37.5
Total	27	78	105	34.6

Source: Unpublished 1986 Census data.

Table 2.2 Derive Operation for Marital Status, Canada, 1986

Marital Status	REFMAR (variable loaded)	MARSTU (after derive)	Change (REFMAR - MARSTU)	
			Number	Percent
Single (Never Married)	11109221	10531799	-577422	-5.20
Now Married	10886978	11869843	982865	9.03
Separated	609492	502254	-107238	-17.59
Widowed	1246110	1212435	-33675	-2.70
Divorced	891661	669056	-222605	-24.97
Blank	383052	348895	-34157	-8.92
Invalid	16539	8771	-7768	-46.97
ALL MARITAL STATUSES	25143053	25143053	982865	3.91

Source: Unpublished 1986 Census data.

Table 2.3 Percentage of Change (1) from Derive Operation by Marital Status, Canada and Regions, 1986

Marital Status	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	*2C*	CANADA
Single (Never Married)	-3.33	-8.35	-3.57	-4.81	-1.15	-5.20
Now Married	6.21	13.92	8.88	8.61	2.29	9.03
Separated	-18.08	-16.71	-16.80	-16.90	-11.25	-17.59
Widowed	-2.15	-3.75	-2.28	-2.49	-2.99	-2.70
Divorced	-23.81	-27.54	-24.25	-23.58	-13.20	-24.97
Blank	-10.60	-7.45	-9.81	-9.09	-9.93	-8.92
Invalid	-52.74	-44.01	-48.79	-46.68	-35.71	-46.97
TOTAL CHANGE (N)	60825	367948	279925	273874	293	982865
ALL STATUSES (N)	2258652	6478243	9043427	7337279	25452	25143053
TOTAL CHANGE (%)	2.69	5.88	3.10	3.73	1.15	3.91

(1) Corresponds to: (MARSTU - REFMAR) / REFMAR * 100

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 2.4 Edit Failure by Selected Variables for Age, Sex and Marital Status, Canada and Regions, 1986

Variable	REGION											
	Canada		Quebec		Ontario		Western Provinces		Atlantic Provinces		Outside Canada	
	N	Pct	N	Pct	N	Pct	N	Pct	N	Pct	N	Pct
Decade of birth	289480	1.15	78685	1.21	102520	1.13	86338	1.16	21495	0.85	462	1.82
Year of birth	274523	1.09	74679	1.15	97084	1.07	82088	1.12	20247	0.90	424	1.67
Month of birth	290961	1.16	75294	1.16	103749	1.15	90370	1.23	21140	0.94	408	1.60
Sex	290949	1.16	67227	1.04	119027	1.32	84798	1.16	19338	0.86	581	2.20
Marital status	374820	1.49	109734	2.69	129167	1.43	106394	1.45	28825	1.28	700	2.75
Total Population	25143053		8478243		9043427		7337279		2258852		25452	

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 2.5 Imputation for Sex, Canada and Regions, 1986

Changed FROM (Before) TO (After)...	REGION					
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	"2C"	CANADA
Male to Female	873	1851	3426	2666	6	8822
Female to Male	368	1020	1685	1306	4	4383
Sub Total	1241	2871	5111	3972	10	13205
Blank/Invalid:						
to Male	8756	30757	54276	39699	322	133810
to Female	9341	33599	59640	41125	229	143934
to Both	18097	64356	113916	80824	551	277744
Total Change	19338	67227	119027	84796	561	290949

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census

Table 2.6 Imputation for Decade of Birth, Canada, 1986

Changed FROM (before)	CHANGED TO (after):													TOTAL
	188__	187__	186__	189__	190__	191__	192__	193__	194__	195__	196__	197__	198__	
186__	-	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	2	10	5		24
187__	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	26	6	43
188__	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	6	41	51
189__	0	0	0	-	0	0	4	10	4	16	33	7	11	65
190__	1	3	1	5	-	1	2	9	27	52	216	52	39	406
191__	3	2	2	22	42	-	12	12	34	62	256	151	34	632
192__	6	16	5	46	53	123	-	14	39	134	345	286	70	1137
193__	10	14	3	45	64	85	146	-	52	125	392	155	52	1143
194__	28	13	3	37	160	156	149	190	-	125	387	506	122	1676
195__	5	11	5	33	119	181	252	206	139	-	269	392	349	1961
196__	2	5	0	43	162	254	256	381	440	151	-	445	272	2391
197__	0	1	5	25	116	253	357	275	344	590	1740	-	10	3716
198__	1	1	2	75	407	603	790	726	1034	1612	2646	1565	-	9884
Sub Total	56	66	26	331	1126	1660	1970	1605	2114	3072	6301	3620	1008	23155
Blank / Invalid	13	1	136	2107	10422	20049	26771	26950	34296	50056	52071	25916	17535	266325
TOTAL	69	67	162	2438	11548	21709	28741	28755	36412	53128	58372	29536	18543	289480

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census

Table 2.7 Imputation for Month of Birth, Canada and Regions, 1986

Changed FROM (before) TO (after)...	REGION					CANADA
	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	Outside Canada	
FROM June 3-Dec.						
TO Jan.-June 2	148	426	644	522	1	1741
FROM Blank/Invalid:						
TO Jan.-June 2	8896	32150	43766	38180	185	123177
TO June 3-Dec.	12096	42718	59339	51668	222	166043
TO Both	20992	74868	103105	89848	407	289220
TOTAL CHANGE	21140	75294	103749	90370	408	290961

Source: Unpublished data from 1986 Census

Table 2.8 Imputation for Year of Birth, Canada, 1986

Changed last digit FROM:	Changed last digit TO:										TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	198	-	1	3	2	0	2	1	0	1	208
2	324	72	-	4	1	1	1	2	0	1	406
3	294	65	1	-	0	2	2	2	1	1	368
4	276	55	0	1	-	0	1	1	1	0	335
5	307	67	1	1	2	-	1	0	2	1	382
6	475	261	228	269	291	317	-	0	0	0	1841
7	284	62	1	2	3	2	0	-	3	0	357
8	239	57	4	7	1	2	2	0	-	0	312
9	276	73	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	-	355
Subtotal	2673	712	237	287	301	327	9	6	8	4	4564
Blank/Invalid	27187	27081	27702	28167	28471	28245	26663	25332	25356	25755	269959
TOTAL	29860	27793	27939	28454	28772	28572	26672	25338	25364	25759	274523

Source: Unpublished data from 1986 Census

Table 2.9

Population by Marital Status, Before and After Imputation, Canada, 1986

Marital Status	MARSTU (after DERIVE)	Change MARSTU to MARST..		MARST (after Imputation)	Percent Change (1)
		... due to "Conflict" N	... due to "Blank/Invalid" N		
Single (Never married)	10531799	-6363	213848	10739284	1.97
Now Married	11869843	6471	90791	11967105	0.82
Separated	502254	-536	11417	513135	2.17
Widowed	1212435	717	25898	1239050	2.20
Divorced	669056	-289	15712	684479	2.31
Blank	348895		-348895	0	
Invalid	8771		-8771	0	
All Statuses	25143053	7188	357666	25143053	

(1) $(\text{MARST} - \text{MARSTU}) / \text{MARSTU} * 100$

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 2.10 Imputation by Marital Status, Canada, 1986

Change from: (before)	Change to: (after)					
	Single	Married	Separated	Widowed	Divorced	Total
Single (Never Married)	-	9108	362	1174	476	11120
Now Married	3908	-	0	1	0	3909
Separated	415	479	-	4	0	898
Widowed	311	151	0	-	0	462
Divorced	123	642	0	0	-	765
Sub total	4757	10380	362	1179	476	17154
Blank/Invalid	213848	90791	11417	25898	15712	357666
Total	218605	101171	11779	27077	16188	374820
Change (N)	-6363	6471	-536	717	-289	0

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 2.11 Percent of Change (1) from Imputation Operations by Marital Status, Canada and Regions, 1986

due to All Imputation

Marital Status	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	Outside Canada	Canada
Single (Never Married)	1.62	2.27	1.90	1.88	4.74	1.97
Now Married	0.69	0.91	0.78	0.83	1.05	0.82
Separated	1.67	2.51	2.07	2.16	5.28	2.17
Widowed	1.87	2.45	2.22	2.04	6.15	2.20
Divorced	1.74	2.61	2.25	2.21	3.24	2.31
TOTAL CHANGES (N)	28,825	109,734	129,167	106,394	700	374,820
ALL MARITAL STATUSES	2,258,652	6,478,243	9,043,247	7,337,279	25,452	25,143,053
TOTAL CHANGE (%)	1.28	1.69	1.43	1.45	2.75	1.49

due to "CONFLICTS"

Marital Status	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	Outside Canada	Canada
Single (Never Married)	-0.08	-0.08	-0.04	-0.05	-0.05	-0.06
Now Married	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.05
Separated	-0.24	-0.06	-0.13	-0.09	0.00	-0.11
Widowed	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.00	0.06
Divorced	-0.18	-0.00	-0.06	-0.03	0.00	-0.04
TOTAL CHANGE (N)	2,080	4,365	5,852	4,846	11	17,154
ALL MARITAL STATUSES	2,258,652	6,478,243	9,043,247	7,337,279	25,452	25,143,053
TOTAL CHANGE (%)	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.07

due to "BLANK/INVALID"

Marital Status	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	Outside Canada	Canada
Single (Never Married)	1.70	2.36	1.95	1.94	4.79	2.03
Now Married	0.60	0.84	0.74	0.78	1.02	0.76
Separated	1.91	2.57	2.20	2.24	5.28	2.27
Widowed	1.78	2.37	2.15	2.02	6.15	2.14
Divorced	1.92	2.61	2.31	2.24	3.24	2.35
TOTAL CHANGE (N)	26,745	105,369	123,315	101,548	689	357,666
ALL MARITAL STATUSES	2,258,652	6,478,243	9,043,247	7,337,279	25,452	25,143,053
TOTAL CHANGE (%)	1.18	1.63	1.36	1.38	2.71	1.42

(1) (MARST - MARSTU) / MARSTU * 100

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 3.1 Birth Year Distribution from 1986 Census, Canada and Regions, 1916 to 1985

Birth Year	CANADA		East		Quebec		Ontario		West	
	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index
1916	160551		14591		39649		58645		47666	
1917	161062		15094		41348		57058		47562	
1918	171095	972.0	16265	1005.9	43744	997.1	60892	947.5	50194	970.7
1919	178293	952.1	16693	984.5	44150	942.3	65332	947.8	52118	955.9
1920	209102	1054.5	18206	1033.5	50473	1018.8	79410	1073.8	61013	1067.1
1921	216768	1042.7	18519	1036.0	54552	1050.0	81975	1042.0	61722	1039.3
1922	216177	993.6	18393	1014.8	54795	997.5	82157	989.9	60832	988.9
1923	219128	988.3	17563	966.8	55810	981.5	84499	996.9	61256	989.2
1924	226643	1007.3	17940	983.8	59025	1014.4	86937	1007.7	62741	1006.8
1925	229850	1006.1	18415	1009.5	60114	1005.4	88246	1007.7	63075	1003.5
1926	233255	1004.6	18868	1025.9	61191	996.9	89528	1009.7	63668	998.7
1927	233408	996.2	18426	994.5	62812	1008.2	88649	994.0	63521	988.2
1928	237817	997.7	18311	980.3	63773	1000.4	89995	993.5	65738	1005.8
1929	237127	985.7	18617	991.4	63601	981.4	89504	983.1	65405	991.8
1930	250211	1025.8	19169	1000.6	67351	1021.6	95229	1035.7	65462	1023.7
1931	244298	1001.2	19374	1003.5	66507	1008.9	91821	998.7	66596	996.3
1932	250090	1021.4	20316	1042.4	68396	1034.5	93181	1011.0	68197	1016.9
1933	238339	978.3	19060	972.8	63733	971.5	89975	983.1	65571	980.0
1934	241260	985.0	19526	984.5	64592	984.9	90644	984.1	66498	986.4
1935	244135	1000.3	19691	994.6	64793	998.3	91976	1001.0	67675	1003.0
1936	250881	1010.9	20573	1015.4	66397	1007.0	94783	1015.2	69128	1007.4
1937	245678	972.8	20143	969.6	64990	965.5	92040	971.5	68505	982.5
1938	258946	998.6	21367	1001.9	68895	991.4	97396	1006.3	71288	994.2
1939	263099	990.8	22099	1011.3	71478	994.8	97488	990.2	72034	981.7
1940	277964	999.3	22447	976.0	75698	998.3	102238	996.1	77581	1011.4
1941	282006	971.8	23203	966.0	78209	983.0	103108	968.3	77486	967.0
1942	308845	1020.7	25875	1034.2	84865	1017.1	112969	1022.7	85136	1017.6
1943	319106	1015.7	26476	1006.8	87576	1001.0	116632	1024.7	88422	1021.6
1944	324967	971.4	27097	958.5	90840	984.3	117348	965.6	89682	970.3
1945	335867	947.3	28837	952.5	95967	996.5	119040	922.1	92023	930.7
1946	383818	1035.8	33070	1032.6	102210	1023.0	141672	1052.2	106866	1027.9
1947	408982	1061.5	35889	1067.8	104910	1020.0	150811	1079.9	117372	1075.2
1948	399105	999.9	35236	1007.5	105652	1003.8	144346	998.0	113871	996.5
1949	398591	988.7	35016	991.1	105539	992.9	142365	982.5	115671	991.6
1950	405181	997.9	35652	1001.8	107931	1003.2	144005	995.9	117593	994.4

Table 3.1 Birth Year Distribution from 1986 Census, Canada and Regions, 1916 to 1985
(continued)

Birth Year	CANADA		East		Quebec		Ontario		West	
	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index	N	Index
1951	403924	979.8	34851	969.7	107414	984.5	142940	980.0	118719	978.4
1952	423378	1003.7	37182	1015.7	111411	997.5	149337	1006.6	125448	1002.4
1953	430145	1000.0	37000	996.6	113245	995.8	150651	1001.6	129249	1002.7
1954	446401	1013.1	38359	1009.7	118474	1018.4	154849	1008.8	134719	1014.3
1955	446902	997.6	38238	994.5	118051	994.9	154272	992.1	136341	1007.3
1956	456413	1005.7	39170	1012.2	120469	999.6	158404	1005.9	138370	1008.9
1957	459967	1005.7	39490	1016.7	123056	1013.2	159351	1001.5	138070	1000.8
1958	459480	993.7	38231	975.8	122531	1000.5	160464	990.8	138254	996.2
1959	464113	1001.4	39076	994.0	123156	1006.6	163107	998.1	138774	1003.0
1960	472013	1018.4	39937	1010.5	123166	1013.5	168444	1022.2	140466	1020.5
1961	461664	996.3	39835	991.7	119852	992.4	165745	998.6	136232	998.4
1962	460132	998.7	40540	995.4	118932	993.1	166156	999.8	134504	1003.5
1963	458939	1018.7	41446	1011.7	118762	1013.9	166462	1020.3	132269	1023.1
1964	450834	1032.4	41870	1021.6	118105	1040.4	164172	1037.1	126687	1022.7
1965	421095	1002.6	41147	1010.0	110017	1010.5	153232	1008.2	116699	985.7
1966	392377	973.9	39922	991.3	101772	981.5	141478	974.1	109205	960.6
1967	376736	969.1	39309	986.9	95707	969.8	134592	964.4	107128	968.0
1968	373399	977.2	39109	984.6	92836	975.1	132734	968.9	108720	986.6
1969	380107	1005.4	39660	994.4	93081	1005.5	135766	1002.1	111600	1013.5
1970	388004	1035.6	40595	1017.2	92639	1024.6	140420	1045.5	114350	1039.1
1971	372025	1005.7	40745	1028.9	88582	996.5	133917	1010.3	108781	999.0
1972	359848	987.9	39432	1011.3	84925	967.9	128692	988.7	106799	994.9
1973	349642	976.1	37570	982.5	85221	975.5	123938	975.8	102913	974.6
1974	351677	990.4	36610	981.2	87322	990.4	123842	994.5	103903	988.9
1975	357903	1012.7	36846	1013.6	90770	1015.0	124682	1015.7	105605	1006.8
1976	356350	1007.6	36097	1014.7	92625	1020.9	121479	997.6	106149	1005.2
1977	351572	988.7	34641	986.7	91223	986.3	119818	988.4	105890	991.9
1978	350839	983.4	33672	976.5	91695	982.6	119026	983.2	106446	986.4
1979	361229	1010.8	34284	1011.9	96138	1030.9	121138	1000.5	109669	1004.8
1980	363896	1013.5	33714	1004.7	94931	1024.8	123811	1015.9	111440	1004.0
1981	359267	995.8	33094	991.1	92297	1010.3	121590	988.7	112286	993.2
1982	360055	997.8	33017	1002.0	88123	988.6	123802	996.2	115113	1005.4
1983	359461	998.2	32849	1008.7	85274	982.3	124562	996.1	116776	1009.6
1984	361652		32084		85091		127635		116842	
1985	360057		31792		83284		127674		117307	

Source: Unpublished Data from 1986 Census.

Table 3.2 Mean Percent Distribution by Aggregated Month of Birth,
Canada and Provinces, 1986 Census, and Expected Ranges
Based on Vital Statistics, 1975-1984

Provinces	Jan.1 - June 2		June 3 - Dec.31	
	Expected 1986 Census Range (%)	Distribution Census, 1986 (%)	Expected 1986 Census Range (%)	Distribution Census, 1986 (%)
CANADA	41.81 - 42.65	42.49	57.19 - 58.35	57.51
Nfld	43.28 - 44.96	40.50 *	54.72 - 57.04	59.50
P.E.I.	41.20 - 42.88	42.01	56.80 - 59.12	57.99
N.S.	41.35 - 43.03	42.18	56.65 - 58.97	57.82
N.B.	41.35 - 43.03	42.69	56.65 - 58.97	57.31
Que.	41.95 - 43.63	42.74	56.05 - 58.37	57.26
Ont.	40.89 - 42.57	42.48	57.11 - 59.43	57.52
Man.	41.46 - 43.14	42.40	56.54 - 58.86	57.60
Sask.	41.70 - 43.38	42.45	56.30 - 58.62	57.55
Alta	41.15 - 42.83	42.58	56.85 - 59.17	57.42
B.C.	41.24 - 42.92	42.40	56.76 - 59.08	57.60
Yukon	40.23 - 41.91	41.72	57.77 - 60.09	58.28
N.W.T.	41.53 - 43.21	43.56 *	56.47 - 58.79	56.44

(*) Value Out of Range

Source: Unpublished tabulations and official vital statistics on births.

**Table 3.3 Percentage Distribution of Births by Month, Canada, Mean for 1975-1984
and Expected Range for 1986 Census Data**

Months (1)	Mean 1975-1984 (%)	Expected 1986 Census Range (%) (2)	Population Census, 1986	Distribution (%) Census, 1986
January	8.00	7.75 - 8.25	2019624	8.13
February	7.65	7.40 - 7.90	1910825	7.69
March	8.72	8.47 - 8.97	2167409	8.72
April	8.52	8.27 - 8.77	2125132	8.55
May	8.78	8.53 - 9.03	2198267	8.84
Jan.1 to June 2	42.23	41.81 - 42.65		42.49
June	8.46	8.21 - 8.71	2096154	8.43
July	8.68	8.43 - 8.93	2125410	8.55
August	8.51	8.26 - 8.76	2093150	8.42
September	8.49	8.24 - 8.74	2118999	8.53
October	8.33	8.08 - 8.58	2067565	8.32
November	7.85	7.60 - 8.10	1937918	7.80
December	8.01	7.76 - 8.26	1993380	8.02
June 3 to Dec.31	57.77	57.19 - 58.35		57.51
All Months	100.00		24853833	100.00

(1) Mean by month computed from Vital Statistics data

(2) Range for individual months is mean +/- 0.25

Range for Jan. - June 2 and June 3 - Dec. is mean +/- 1% of mean.

Source: Unpublished tabulations and official vital statistics on births.

Table 3.4 Sex Ratios (Males / Females * 1000) for Census Years 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986 Estimates Showing Expected 1986 Census Range, by Age Group, Canada, 1986

Age Groups	1971	1976	1981	Demography Div. 1986 Estimates	Expected 1986 Census Range	Observed Census 1986
0-4	1049	1054	1052	1053	1038-1068	1051
5-9	1046	1050	1054	1052	1037-1067	1052
10-14	1046	1048	1052	1054	1039-1069	1054
15-19	1033	1041	1043	1051	1036-1066	1047
20-24	994	998	1004	1035	1020-1050	* 1006
25-29	1022	1008	992	997	982-1012	986
30-34	1025	1022	1004	989	974-1004	981
35-39	1042	1021	1018	999	984-1014	995
40-44	1031	1030	1017	1011	996-1026	1007
45-49	981	1013	1023	1007	992-1022	1005
50-54	972	954	1000	1003	988-1018	1004
55-59	980	935	929	971	956-986	973
60-64	966	928	894	890	865-915	892
65-69	914	886	861	843	818-868	836
70-74	816	826	799	785	760-810	786
75-79	755	709	716	700	675-725	700
80-84	723	630	587	598	573-623	595
85-89	684	585	507	469	444-494	468
90 +	595	543	454	372	347-397	376
Total	1002	992	983	978	963-993	973

Note: Expected range is estimated +/- 15 from 0-4 to 55-59;
from 60-64 to 90 + : +/- 25.

(*) Out of range.

Source: Unpublished Data from Censuses and Estimates.

Table 3.5 **Distribution of Sex Ratios (Males / Females * 1000) from 1986 Observed Census, Out of Range According to Expected 1986 Census Range, by Age Group, Canada and Provinces, 1986**

Age Groups	Provinces									
	Nfld	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.
0-4	-	+								
5-9										
10-14										
15-19									-	
20-24	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-29			-		-				-	
30-34										
35-39		-								
40-44		-								
45-49	-	+								
50-54										
55-59										
60-64		+								
65-69	-									
70-74										
75-79		-								
80-84										
85-89		+								
90 +	-	-							+	

(+) Over Expected Range

(-) Under Expected Range

Note: Yukon and Territories are excluded because their small figures.

Source: Unpublished Data from Censuses and Estimates.

**Table 3.6 Percentage Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m)
Compared with Age Group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5)
by Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1976/71, 1981/76, 1986/81**

Part I: Single

Age Group and Sex		1976/71	1981/76	1986/81
20-24	M	-31.7	-27.9	-23.0
	F	-49.7	-43.3	-36.2
25-29	M	-57.6	-51.9	-45.4
	F	-60.7	-54.9	-49.4
30-34	M	-47.6	-43.4	-38.8
	F	-39.4	-34.3	-32.7
35-39	M	-30.7	-28.5	-24.3
	F	-24.0	-19.3	-17.5
40-44	M	-19.9	-13.9	-12.8
	F	-15.1	-8.9	-8.8
45-49	M	-13.2	-10.7	-9.6
	F	-9.9	-6.9	-5.6
50-54	M	-11.6	-7.2	-7.9
	F	-7.2	-2.9	-4.5
55-59	M	-12.6	-9.9	-9.6
	F	-7.2	-5.2	-4.8
60-64	M	-15.0	-11.0	-12.4
	F	-6.2	-3.9	-4.7

Source: Unpublished Tabulations Derived from Census.

Table 3.6 Percentage Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m)
 Compared with Age group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5)
 by Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1976/71, 1981/76, 1986/81

Part II: Now Married

Age Group and Sex		1976/71	1981/76	1986/81
20-24	M	2040.6	1297.0	-1186.1
	F	659.8	503.4	490.7
25-29	M	138.0	110.7	110.9
	F	52.2	46.0	49.7
30-34	M	18.9	16.9	16.3
	F	8.0	6.7	6.3
35-39	M	5.5	2.4	1.3
	F	2.0	-0.6	-1.2
40-44	M	0.9	-0.0	-2.2
	F	-0.7	-1.6	-3.2
45-49	M	-1.7	-2.6	-3.4
	F	-2.8	-3.9	-4.3
50-54	M	-3.3	-3.0	-4.4
	F	-4.5	-4.8	-5.3
55-59	M	-5.9	-6.2	-5.9
	F	-7.9	-8.6	-7.8
60-64	M	-9.0	-8.0	-8.2
	F	-12.4	-11.5	-11.5

Source: Unpublished Tabulations Derived from Census.

Table 3.6 Percentage Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m)
 Compared with Age group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5)
 by Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1976/71, 1981/76, 1986/81

Part III: Widowed

Age Group and Sex		1976/71	1981/76	1986/81
20-24	M	-66.3	-3.4	31.3
	F	4.5	71.5	82.0
25-29	M	-40.7	39.1	43.3
	F	46.6	100.3	95.4
30-34	M	-30.0	52.8	82.2
	F	41.2	66.4	66.8
35-39	M	0.8	61.9	75.3
	F	60.1	64.2	61.2
40-44	M	23.1	60.3	71.3
	F	62.1	66.1	60.4
45-49	M	41.0	62.5	64.3
	F	69.7	62.4	58.6
50-54	M	41.7	60.1	58.4
	F	63.9	64.1	58.2
55-59	M	42.6	50.3	49.5
	F	57.5	56.1	52.7
60-64	M	39.4	46.4	47.2
	F	47.7	47.6	46.3

Source: Unpublished Tabulations Derived from Census.

**Table 3.6 Percentage Change of Age Group (j) in Census Year (m)
Compared with Age group (j-5) in Census Year (m-5)
by Sex and Marital Status, Canada, 1976/71, 1981/76, 1986/81**

Part IV: Divorced

Age Group and Sex		1976/71	1981/76	1986/81
20-24	M	544.4	1176.5	1021.4
	F	1246.9	72.5	1527.3
25-29	M	478.2	564.0	382.7
	F	355.8	320.8	246.8
30-34	M	133.6	138.3	94.4
	F	130.3	102.2	78.9
35-39	M	78.8	79.6	51.9
	F	94.4	64.8	48.7
40-44	M	61.0	72.7	44.9
	F	80.3	53.6	38.7
45-49	M	53.4	62.6	33.3
	F	65.1	43.4	27.8
50-54	M	39.1	53.4	26.8
	F	51.1	36.3	21.3
55-59	M	25.7	38.7	15.9
	F	33.3	25.5	15.3
60-64	M	14.7	27.2	4.8
	F	17.1	19.6	9.2

Source: Unpublished Tabulations Derived from Census.

**Table 3.8 Number of Cases in Each Final Category by Frame
1986 Reverse Record Check**

Category	Census Frame		Birth Frame		Immigrant Frame		Missed Frame		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Enumerated	28551	88.7	1587	89.4	870	64.9	757	71.3	31765	87.3
Missed	1320	4.1	35	2.0	115	8.6	131	12.3	1601	4.4
Deceased	1142	3.5	10	0.6	10	0.7	31	2.9	1193	3.3
Emigrated or Abroad	275	0.9	16	0.9	97	7.2	37	3.5	425	1.2
Not Traced	912	2.8	128	7.2	249	18.6	105	9.9	1394	3.8
Total	32200	100.0	1776	100.0	1341	100.0	1061	100.0	36378	100.0

Source: Unpublished Data from Reverse Record Check (R.R.C.)

Table 3.9 Estimated Undercoverage Rates in the 1986
Census, by Sex, Age Group and Regions,
Canada, 1986

Age Group	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	British Columbia	CANADA
MALE						
0-4	0.94	1.80	3.67	1.21	1.39	2.20
5-9	2.38	1.01	3.69	2.11	4.41	2.63
10-14	0.15	2.49	1.07	1.32	1.55	1.41
15-19	2.48	2.95	5.35	3.53	5.68	4.16
20-24	5.95	9.65	11.70	11.20	13.00	10.66
25-29	5.12	7.99	7.04	5.09	9.84	7.05
30-34	5.90	4.91	3.38	4.14	5.52	4.38
35-44	3.53	4.34	2.75	2.17	4.80	3.39
45-54	1.71	1.11	3.05	1.33	1.76	1.99
55-64	1.42	0.91	2.04	1.28	4.52	1.88
65 +	2.32	1.26	1.75	-	4.05	1.70
Total	3.00	3.75	4.19	3.17	5.22	3.89
FEMALE						
0-4	1.25	-	3.98	3.68	1.37	2.33
5-9	0.97	1.56	2.58	1.10	3.68	1.99
10-14	0.79	3.22	2.35	2.78	1.65	2.39
15-19	3.32	3.35	3.84	2.98	4.46	3.56
20-24	6.71	5.91	6.96	7.53	12.10	7.29
25-29	3.97	2.60	4.19	3.32	5.78	3.75
30-34	1.39	5.00	3.50	1.92	5.14	3.62
35-44	0.39	1.79	1.09	1.28	2.06	1.36
45-54	0.79	0.93	1.27	2.95	2.35	1.52
55-64	1.51	1.99	2.19	1.39	4.86	2.28
65 +	2.16	2.68	1.60	1.64	3.04	2.11
Total	2.12	2.61	2.88	2.76	4.16	2.86
BOTH SEXES						
0-4	1.09	0.71	3.82	2.43	1.38	2.26
5-9	1.69	1.28	3.15	1.62	4.06	2.32
10-14	0.46	2.85	1.70	2.04	1.60	1.89
15-19	2.89	3.15	4.62	3.26	5.09	3.87
20-24	6.33	7.83	9.42	9.38	12.50	9.02
25-29	4.55	5.35	5.62	4.22	7.82	5.42
30-34	3.66	4.96	3.44	3.07	5.33	4.00
35-44	2.00	3.07	1.92	1.74	3.46	2.39
45-54	1.25	1.02	2.17	2.13	2.05	1.76
55-64	1.47	1.48	2.12	1.34	4.69	2.09
65 +	2.23	2.11	1.66	0.92	3.48	1.93
Total	2.56	3.17	3.53	2.97	4.69	3.37

Source: Unpublished Data from Reverse Record Check (R.R.C.)

Table 3.10 Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1986 and 1981 Censuses by Sex and Age Group, Canada *

Sex and Age Group	1986 Census Population Undercoverage		1981 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate(%)	Standard Error(%)	Estimated Rate(%)	Standard Error(%)
Both Sexes	3.38	0.12	2.01	0.09
0-4	2.28	0.48	1.21	0.22
5-14	2.12	0.26	1.23	0.21
15-19	3.89	0.60	2.96	0.52
20-24	9.06	0.45	5.51	0.29
25-34	4.76	0.32	2.31	0.28
35-44	2.40	0.32	2.20	0.26
45-54	1.77	0.28	0.81	0.23
55-64	2.09	0.31	0.91	0.29
65 +	1.94	0.33	0.71	0.30
Male	3.91	0.16	2.37	0.13
0-4	2.22	0.67	1.32	0.33
5-14	2.04	0.32	1.27	0.29
15-19	4.18	0.75	3.12	0.68
20-24	10.71	0.59	6.03	0.48
25-34	5.81	0.41	2.70	0.44
35-44	3.40	0.51	3.42	0.40
45-54	2.00	0.52	1.21	0.38
55-64	1.88	0.47	0.91	0.40
65 +	1.70	0.52	0.69	0.47
Female	2.87	0.16	1.65	0.12
0-4	2.35	0.60	1.10	0.33
5-14	2.21	0.33	1.19	0.31
15-19	3.58	0.83	2.80	0.73
20-24	7.33	0.71	4.98	0.43
25-34	3.71	0.43	1.92	0.32
35-44	1.37	0.32	0.93	0.31
45-54	1.53	0.37	0.41	0.26
55-64	2.28	0.51	0.92	0.34
65 +	2.11	0.44	0.71	0.42

* Excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Unpublished Data from the Reverse Record Check (R.R.C.).

Table 3.11

Estimated Undercoverage at the 1986 Census, by Sex and Marital Status, Canada and Regions

Marital Status	Atlantic Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces	British Columbia	CANADA
Male:						
Married or Separated	2.21	1.62	2.18	1.44	3.49	2.07
Divorced	12.20	8.09	12.30	4.42	10.70	9.47
Widowed	2.07	-	3.79	3.54	4.09	2.67
Never Married	3.48	5.84	6.06	4.82	6.81	5.62
Age less than 15 yrs	1.13	1.75	2.68	1.54	2.06	2.01
15 yrs and over	5.66	9.09	8.94	7.96	10.80	8.72
All Marital Statuses	3.00	3.75	4.19	3.17	5.22	3.91
Female:						
Married or Separated	1.19	1.28	1.84	1.46	2.96	1.71
Divorced	1.00	4.22	4.52	6.57	9.93	5.39
Widowed	2.04	3.40	2.24	2.36	3.92	2.73
Never Married	3.23	3.83	4.20	4.08	5.16	4.09
Age less than 15 yrs	0.99	1.48	2.98	2.50	2.01	2.22
15 yrs and over	5.66	5.93	5.45	6.08	8.51	6.03
All Marital Statuses	2.12	2.61	2.88	2.76	4.16	2.87
Both Sexes:						
Married or Separated	1.70	1.45	2.01	1.45	3.23	1.89
Divorced	5.95	5.80	7.65	5.67	10.20	7.07
Widowed	2.04	2.67	2.50	2.56	3.95	2.72
Never Married	3.36	4.89	5.19	4.48	6.05	4.91
Age less than 15 yrs	1.06	1.62	2.83	2.01	2.04	2.11
15 yrs and over	5.66	7.64	7.39	7.17	9.83	7.53
All Marital Statuses	2.56	3.17	3.53	2.97	4.69	3.39

Source: Unpublished Data from the Reverse Record Check (R.R.C.).

Table 3.12 Estimated Population Undercoverage in the 1986 and 1981 Censuses by Sex and Marital Status, Canada *

Sex and Marital Status	1986 Census Population Undercoverage		1981 Census Population Undercoverage	
	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)	Estimated Rate (%)	Standard Error (%)
Both Sexes	3.38	0.12	2.01	0.09
Married or Separated	1.89	0.15	1.22	0.11
Divorced	7.07	1.07	5.10	1.03
Widowed	2.68	0.51	0.64	0.39
Never Married	4.91	0.21	2.86	0.16
Age less than 15 yrs	2.11	0.23	1.22	0.16
15 and over	7.53	0.32	4.51	0.27
Male	3.91	0.16	2.37	0.13
Married or Separated	2.07	0.21	1.34	0.17
Divorced	9.47	1.74	8.59	1.77
Widowed	2.42	0.91	0.92	0.57
Never Married	5.62	0.28	3.24	0.22
Age less than 15 yrs	2.01	0.30	1.28	0.23
15 and over	8.72	0.46	5.07	0.36
Female	2.87	0.16	1.65	0.12
Married or Separated	1.71	0.18	1.11	0.15
Divorced	5.39	1.15	2.56	1.09
Widowed	2.73	0.60	0.58	0.45
Never Married	4.09	0.25	2.43	0.26
Age less than 15 yrs	2.22	0.30	1.16	0.23
15 and over	6.03	0.42	3.82	0.47

* Excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Source: Unpublished Data from the Reverse Record Check (R.R.C.)

Table 3.13 Population by Selected Age Group, Canada, 1971-1986

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	1816155	8.42	1731990	7.53	1783375	7.33	1810190	7.15
5-9	2254005	10.45	1887805	8.21	1776865	7.30	1794975	7.09
10-14	2310735	10.71	2276375	9.90	1920870	7.89	1786800	7.06
15-24	4003750	18.56	4479050	19.48	4658695	19.14	4178205	16.51
25-34	2889545	13.40	3620550	15.75	4216185	17.32	4527155	17.89
35-44	2526395	11.71	2597010	11.29	2968155	12.19	3640895	14.39
45-54	2291575	10.62	2473030	10.76	2498830	10.27	2545215	10.06
55-64	1731740	8.03	1924435	8.37	2159235	8.87	2328325	9.20
65-74	1077340	5.00	1254540	5.46	1477745	6.07	1650090	6.52
75-84	529680	2.46	583270	2.54	689445	2.83	819730	3.24
85 +	137390	0.64	164540	0.72	193785	0.80	227760	0.90
TOTAL	21568310	100.00	22992595	100.00	24343185	100.00	25309340	100.00
0-14	6380895	29.58	5896170	25.64	5481110	22.52	5391965	21.30
15-44	9419690	43.67	10696610	46.52	11843035	48.65	12346255	48.78
45-64	4023315	18.65	4397465	19.13	4658065	19.13	4873540	19.26
65 +	1744410	8.09	2002350	8.71	2360975	9.70	2697580	10.66

Source: Census of Canada, Cat. No. 93-101, Table 1.

Table 3.14 Population by Selected Age Group, Canada, Ontario and Quebec, 1986

Age Group	Canada		Ontario		Quebec		Others	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-4	1810190	7.15	631390	6.94	431910	6.61	746890	7.72
5-9	1794975	7.09	608165	6.68	470310	7.20	716500	7.41
10-14	1786800	7.06	629870	6.92	438825	6.72	718105	7.42
15-24	4178205	16.51	1503770	16.52	1060930	16.24	1613505	16.68
25-34	4527155	17.89	1583025	17.39	1197715	18.33	1746415	18.05
35-44	3640895	14.39	1316910	14.47	983165	15.05	1340820	13.86
45-54	2545215	10.06	950085	10.44	685600	10.50	909530	9.40
55-64	2328325	9.20	885780	9.73	613370	9.39	829175	8.57
65-74	1650090	6.52	602610	6.62	407515	6.24	639965	6.61
75-84	819730	3.24	302745	3.33	195985	3.00	321000	3.32
85 +	227760	0.90	87345	0.96	47135	0.72	93280	0.96
TOTAL	25309340	100.00	9101695	100.00	6532460	100.00	9675185	100.00
0-14	5391965	21.3	1869425	20.54	1341045	20.53	2181495	22.55
15-44	12346255	48.78	4403705	48.38	3241810	49.63	4700740	48.59
45-64	4873540	19.26	1835865	20.17	1298970	19.88	1738705	17.97
65 +	2697580	10.66	992700	10.91	650635	9.96	1054245	10.90

Source: Census of Canada, Cat. No. 93-101, Table 1.

Table 3.15 Population by Selected Age Group and Sex, Canada, 1971-1986

Age Group	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	929605	886555	888640	843360	914450	868925	927775	882415
5-9	1152430	1101575	966730	921080	911940	864920	920105	874870
10-14	1181450	1129290	1164645	1111730	984740	936130	916750	870050
15-24	2016205	1987545	2261745	2217320	2356310	2302395	2116705	2061495
25-34	1461585	1427960	1823210	1797335	2105890	2110300	2248755	2278400
35-44	1285810	1240580	1314915	1282090	1496960	1471195	1821990	1818905
45-54	1132310	1159270	1226190	1246835	1256365	1242460	1276160	1269055
55-64	854105	877635	928045	996390	1030770	1128460	1124065	1204260
65-74	501625	575710	579885	674660	671810	805940	738875	911210
75-84	225675	304005	235680	347585	275410	414035	325265	494465
85 +	54565	82825	59835	104695	63630	130155	69200	158565
TOTAL	10795365	10772950	11449520	11543080	12068275	12274915	12485645	12823690

Age Group	1971 Sex Ratio	1976 Sex Ratio	1981 Sex Ratio	1986 Sex Ratio
0-4	104.9	105.4	105.2	105.1
5-9	104.6	105.0	105.4	105.2
10-14	104.6	104.8	105.2	105.4
15-24	101.4	102.0	102.3	102.7
25-34	102.4	101.4	99.8	98.7
35-44	103.6	102.6	101.8	100.2
45-54	97.7	98.3	101.1	100.6
55-64	97.3	93.1	91.3	93.3
65-74	87.1	86.0	83.4	81.1
75-84	74.2	67.8	66.5	65.8
85 +	65.9	57.2	48.9	43.6
TOTAL	100.2	99.2	98.3	97.4

Source: Census of Canada, Cat. No. 93-101, Table 1.

Table 3.16 Population Aged of 15 and over, by Marital Status and Sex, Canada, 1971-1986

Marital Status	1971		1976		1981		1986	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
TOTAL	15187420	100.00	17096430	100.00	18862085	100.00	19917370	100.00
Single (never married)	4290675	28.25	4776420	27.94	5255110	27.86	5425285	27.24
Married	9406235	61.93	10593155	61.96	11478715	60.86	12033665	60.42
Separated	371365	2.45	380750	2.23	470455	2.49	517535	2.60
Widowed	944025	6.22	1043565	6.10	1157670	6.14	1250395	6.28
Divorced	175120	1.15	302540	1.77	500135	2.65	690490	3.47
MALE	7531895	100.00	8429515	100.00	9257170	100.00	9721025	100.00
Single (never married)	2377645	31.57	2646580	31.40	2898495	31.31	2984090	30.70
Married	4726700	62.76	5310925	63.00	5748490	62.10	6023325	61.96
Separated	162060	2.15	163310	1.94	207805	2.24	225795	2.32
Widowed	191130	2.54	189665	2.25	199535	2.16	210880	2.17
Divorced	74360	0.99	119035	1.41	202845	2.19	276935	2.85
FEMALE	7655525	100.00	8666915	100.00	9604915	100.00	10196345	100.00
Single (never married)	1913030	24.99	2129840	24.57	2356615	24.54	2441195	23.94
Married	4679535	61.13	5282230	60.95	5730225	59.66	6010340	58.95
Separated	209305	2.73	217440	2.51	262650	2.73	291740	2.86
Widowed	752895	9.83	853900	9.85	958135	9.98	1039515	10.19
Divorced	100760	1.32	183505	2.12	297290	3.10	413555	4.06

Source: Census of Canada, Cat. No. 93-101, Table 2.

Table 3.17 Numerical and Percentage Distribution of Common-law Unions, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1981, 1986

Region	1981		1986		1981-1986	
	N	%	N	%	N	Change (%)
CANADA	356,675	100.0	487,050	100.0	130,375	36.6
Newfoundland	2,800	0.8	5,040	1.0	2,240	80.0
Prince Edward Island	810	0.2	1,310	0.3	500	61.7
Nova Scotia	9,230	2.6	13,200	2.7	3,970	43.0
New Brunswick	6,355	1.8	9,600	2.0	3,245	51.1
Quebec	120,900	33.9	188,660	38.7	67,760	56.0
Ontario	101,895	28.6	134,735	27.7	32,840	32.2
Manitoba	11,880	3.3	15,305	3.1	3,425	28.8
Saskatchewan	9,640	2.7	13,740	2.8	4,100	42.5
Alberta	40,230	11.3	45,160	9.3	4,930	12.3
British Columbia	51,035	14.3	57,720	11.9	6,685	13.1
Yukon	870	0.2	990	0.2	120	13.8
Northwest Territories	1,030	0.3	1,590	0.3	560	54.4

Source: Peters, Valerie. Census Data on Common-law Unions: A History of Data Collection and the Results. Demography Division, Ottawa, March 1987, Table 2.

Table 3.18 Persons in Common-law Relationships by Age and Sex, Canada, 1981 and 1986

Sex and Age Group	1981		1986		1981-1986
	Total	%	Total	%	% Change
BOTH SEXES					
TOTAL	704500	100.0	973900	100.0	38.2
15-19	39900	5.7	26200	2.7	-34.3
20-24	192100	27.3	205100	21.1	4.6
25-29	164100	23.3	238800	24.5	45.2
30-34	107300	15.2	167100	17.2	55.7
35-39	66900	9.5	117700	12.1	75.9
40-44	42100	6.0	76300	7.8	81.2
45-49	30500	4.3	47600	4.9	56.1
50-54	23100	3.3	33600	3.5	45.5
55-59	16100	2.3	24100	2.5	49.7
60-64	10200	1.4	16900	1.7	65.7
65 +	12200	1.7	20500	2.1	68.0
MALES					
TOTAL	352200	100.0	486900	100.0	38.2
15-19	7900	2.2	4700	1.0	-40.5
20-24	83200	23.6	81600	16.8	-1.8
25-29	87100	24.7	122700	25.2	40.9
30-34	60400	17.1	90300	18.5	49.5
35-39	37700	10.7	65000	13.3	72.4
40-44	24000	6.8	42400	8.7	76.7
45-49	17400	4.9	25500	5.2	52.3
50-54	12900	3.7	19200	3.9	48.8
55-59	8900	2.5	13700	2.8	53.9
60-64	5600	1.6	9200	1.9	64.3
65 +	7100	2.0	11600	2.4	63.4
FEMALES					
TOTAL	352300	100.0	486900	100.0	38.2
15-19	32000	9.1	21500	4.4	-32.8
20-24	108900	30.9	123500	25.4	13.4
25-29	77000	21.9	116100	23.8	50.4
30-34	46900	13.3	76700	15.8	63.3
35-39	29200	8.3	52700	10.8	80.5
40-44	18100	5.1	34000	7.0	87.8
45-49	13100	3.7	21100	4.3	61.1
50-54	10200	2.9	14400	3.0	41.2
55-59	7200	2.0	10400	2.1	44.4
60-64	4600	1.3	7600	1.6	65.2
65 +	5100	1.4	8900	1.8	74.5

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Source: Peters, Valerie. Census Data on Common-law Unions: A History of Data Collection and the Results. Demography Division, March 1987, Table 2.

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